REGISTERED No. 76.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,321—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, and on MONDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,699 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 21st Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagiri, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day o sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R.D Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 23rd September 1878, at 10 a. m calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	320	220	60	
Port Said	330	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wine.
Naples	460	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	510	350	140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, W. Holmes Commander.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 10, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HUTTON, 2,300 Tons, Captain F. W. Hopkins.

This steamer possesses first class accommodation and carries all Cabins and saloon on deck.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLUCE, Captain G. Raguss, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton ..	30th Sept.
(*) MALWA	2935	450	W. E. Breese ..	7th Oct.
KHIVA	2669	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(*) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Monday.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2729	450	J. C. Baker	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ALABAMA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th September 1878. Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S. MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

R. RAMSEY,
Bombay, 17th September 1878. Master.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE, CALCUTTA, up to 15th October 1878, for the PURCHASE of the I. G. S. AVA.

The Vessel is of Iron, built at Dumbarton in 1862, by Archibald Denny, Engines by Denny & Co., and new Boiler fitted in 1871.

Length of Vessel overall 161 feet 4 inches, Beam 23 feet 3 inches, depth of hold 11 feet 9½ inches, Gross Tonnage 267-93, Register Tonnage 207-37, Nominal Horse Power 60, and Indicated Horse Power 240.

She is now lying off the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, and may be viewed on application to the Superintendent of Marine.

The Ava will be sold as she now stands, but Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within one month, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

The Vessel to be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the day of sale.

GEO. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1878.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the supply of 600 Tons First Class MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 19th September 1878.

MUSIC.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ begs to offer his services as INSTRUCTOR in MUSIC, SOLO VIOLINIST, &c.; Tunes and Repairs Pianos and Harmoniums.

☞ BELLASIS ROAD, the Bungalow near Messrs. Kemp & Co., Byculla.

PLANS and ESTIMATES given for every description of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY for SPINNING and WEAVING. AGENTS for BLACKBURN and ATTENBOROUGHS, Hosiery Machinists. Have on sale 3 new 40 Hank Bobbin Reels, 3½ inch distance, by Platt Brothers and Co. Apply to

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

16th September, 1878.

DR. JELOVITZ,
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA TERRACE,
OR LETTERS, &c., AT
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, FORT.

W. LISTERMAN,
EUROPEAN GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
32, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to draw attention of the Public to his place of business where he undertakes the repairing and making of all kinds of Jewellery, and also old Gold and Silver Jewellery bought by him at reasonable charges.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS ! ! !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpigurí, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 500 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the 'Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or at the "Indian Printing Press," No. 164, Girgaum.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles ; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc ; Hoat Bath Tubs ; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key ; Foot Tubs and Cans ; Tin Boxes of sizes ; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats ; boat Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames ; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood ; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps : Carriages and Buggy Whips Police Hand Lanterns ; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights ; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold ; Breakfast Sets ; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Rope, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description ; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes ; Air Pillows and Mattrasses ; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs ; Table Covers ; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Joypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES 60 (SIXTY) per share (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum), will be PAID, on and after the 23rd instant, to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose names stood in the Register on the 7th instant, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September 1878. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1878.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 28th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th September 1878. Secretaries and Treasurers.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Bombay Branch, 12 Rampart Row.

UPWARDS OF Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on the 16th instant, the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 31st August last were unanimously confirmed :—

1st. That the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That Messrs. George Cotton and Pestonjee Rustomjee be, and are hereby appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 5 each.

3rd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Five Lacs, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 1,000 shares of the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 500 each fully paid-up, for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, i. e., two shares of the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every one share of the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, held by them, and to assign over to the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title and interest in the lands and premises at present held by the Alfred Mills Company, Limited. That such sale and assignment as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants, and obligations and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all just debts and liabilities of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be, and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

G. COTTON,
Broach, 18th September 1878. Chairman of Meeting.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

O'Kinealy on Civil Procedure Code	16	0
Von Loher's Cyprus, Historical and Descriptive	6	12
Cyprus and Asiatic Turkey with Map	2	4
Fairbairn's Mills and Millwork	15	12
Farrar's Saintly Workers	3	12
Andrea La Charmeuse, 2 vols.	4	0
La Petite Saeur par Dandet	2	0
Mdll. de Malavieille	2	0
Le Journal d'une Femme par O Feuillet	2	0
Noemi par Revillon	2	0
Le Capitaino Belle Humeur	0	10
Latham on Sanitary Engineering—Sewerage	18	12
Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage	18	8
Weber's History of Indian Literature	11	4
Cust's Modern Languages of the East Indies	7	8
Fox on Sanitary Examination of Water, Air and Food	7	12
A Fair Saxon, by Justin McCarthy	1	4
An Open Verdict, by Miss Braddon	1	4
List of Indian Tea Companies, Gardens and their Marks	4	12
Perfect Ceremonies of Craft Masonry	3	12
Playfair's Midwifery, 2 Vols.	17	8
The Regiments of the British Army, chronologically arranged	6	12
Queries at a Mess Table—What Shall I Eat ? What Shall I Drink ? &c., by Dr. J. Duke	2	4
Hayes' Horse Training and Management,	5	0
Redgrave's Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Collection of Water Colours in South Kensington Museum, 20 coloured illustrations	10	8
Wonderful London ; its Lights and Shadow of Humour and Sadness. Illustrated	7	8
English Men of Letters.—Gibbon	1	12
The India List, Civil and Military	6	12
Buckland's Log Book of a Fisherman Zoologist	5	0
Brave Men in Action—Thrilling Stories of the British Flag	6	12
Romola, by George Eliot, cheap edition	2	4
Pauline, by author of "Mr. Smith"	3	12
Parkes' Hygiene, new edition	11	4
The Army, Navy, and Indian Medical Services, what they are and what they are not	1	4
Indian Stories, by A. L. O. E.	1	0
Burnand's One and Three, by Fictor Nogo	0	10
Longfellow's White Czar	0	10
Ye Comic History of Heraldry	0	10
Comic Guide to Paris	0	10
What we know of Cyprus	0	10
Sand and Shingle, Judy's Sea Side Book	0	10
Nora's Love Test	1	4
The Love that Kills	1	4
All the Year Round, Vol. 20	3	8
Round about France, by E. L. Grenville Murray	4	12
Cavendish on Ecarte	1	12
Lucretius, by W. H. Mallock	1	12
Young Musgrave, by Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Lessing's Laokoon	3	0
Beasley's General Druggists' Receipt Book	4	4
The Bulb Garden, by S. Wood.	2	4
The Three Rifles—Snider, Match Rifle and Military Small-bore.		
Cherry Ripe, by author of Comin' thro' the Rye	3	12
Andrew's India and her Neighbours	9	8
Baedeker's Guide to Lower Egypt	9	8
Slack's Catechism of the Company Drill	0	10
Slack's Manual of Skirmishing	0	10
Haskoll's Engineering Field Work, New Edition	15	12
The Punjab and N.-W. Frontier, by an old Punjabee	3	4
Shooting and Fishing Trips	5	0
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads, 2nd Series	5	12
Colonel J. T. Smith on Silver and Exchange	3	0
The People of Turkey : Twenty years among Bulgarians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks and Armenians	13	4
Bouwick's Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought	6	12
Hake's Paris Originals	8	12
Conder's Tent Work in Palestine, 2 vols.	15	0
Mayers' Simple Experiments in Phenomena of Light	1	12
Friendship, by Ouida, 3 Vols.	20	0
Archer's Punjab Campaign, 1848-9	5	0

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HVLF A CENTURY.

CLARET : Bordeaux ; An excellent Cup Wine, Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET : Petit Medoc ; A sound agreeable Breakfast wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8. Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET : Medoc ; A very superior Breakfast Wine. Per doz, Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8. Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET : Chateau Lagrange ; An excellent Dinner Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21. Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET : Chateau La Rose ; A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine, Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26. Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET : Chateau Margaux ; Rich, old, and very fragrant. Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31. Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON de NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
Do. ½ „ do. ... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, o its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case	Rs.	150
Do. do. in strong gold case		200
Do. do. keyless do.		250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been ought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 180
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck, Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, Furnished, for nine months certain, Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES IN FORT.

FOURTEEN RESIDENCES in Fort. Rents Rs. 100, 90, 75, 70, 65, 55, 55, 50, 40, 40, 35, 35, 30, and 25. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, with four Bed-rooms, four Bath-rooms, a Drawing-room and a Dining-room, could be had furnished or unfurnished, either for seven months or a longer period : unfurnished Rent Rs. 171 : Furnished Rent Rs. 225, all taxes included. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCK

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1878.

MARKET closed for Pateti holidays.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 14th September 1878.

		Rs. a. p.
Open 1,368½ miles.		
Coaching		89,638 7 0
Merchandize		2,60,062 0 0
Telegraph		842 0 0
	Total Rs.....	3,50,532 7 0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles	Total Rs.....	4,37,605 10 11
	Decrease.....	87,073 3 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. Sherp, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Captain C. Hagelstein, arrived in harbour yesterday from ZanzibarAug. 13th, with a genl. l cargo, and eight deck passengers.

THE BARQUE HOPE, 536 tons, Captain John Cromar, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst., from Mauritius 29th Aug., with a cargo of 10,022 bags sugar and six deck passengers.

THE s.s. COUNTY OF SOUTHERLAND, 1,696 tons, Captain John Bain, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Newport 15th Aug., with a cargo of railway materials, and 13 native deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B. I. N. Co.'s s.s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Persian Gulf via Korrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Asher, and 25 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	County of Sutherland sp	Bain	Newport, August 16.
	Puttialla (s)	Macaulay	Bussorah, Sept 6.
	Hope	Cromar	Mauritius, Aug 29.
20	Trinacria (s)	Hutchison	Cyprus, Aug 21.
	Killerran	Loro	Cyprus, Aug 21.
	Africa	Hagelstein	Zanzibar, Aug.13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
20	Cambridge	Hill	Moulmein.
	Poona (s)	Angove	Southampton

The steamer Canara, Sharp to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
16	Royal Alexandra ...Hughes	...Liverpool, May 31.
	Marlborough .....Sampson	.....Cochin, Aug 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 16.—Steamer Bengala and Queen Victoria, ships Jura and Star of Germany.

PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Malwa, which sailed on the 18th :—

For Madras—Mr Aikman, Mr and Mrs H Day and child, Mr Reily, Rev Mr Wyatt, and Mr W H Johnstone.
For Brindisi—Lt-at Colonel W Cabell.
For Venice—Mr Donald Mackay.
For Southampton—Mr W H G Russell, Mr Brewis, Mr Neall.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Royal Alexandra—Coldstream, all well, in lat, 4. N Gitana off False Point.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halia s—250 bags rapeseed, Godhowjee Nuthoo.
Cella s—190 bales cotton, Veneehund Joitadass.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 10 bales skins, Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—41 bales twist, Muncherjee Merwanjee & Co; 11 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Honorable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

580-77—H Bickne—Mamon Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Molvi Abdool Kurrim bin &c—Lynch and T and Khunderso M. 2-78—Macfarlane and G—Cumulsey Premjee vs Tarrachund Govedass—Crauford and B.
742-77—Jefferson and P—Becher Akba and others vs Ruttonjee Merwanjee and others.
7-78—Mr Bickne—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Dhondraj Vinayeck—M Munshi.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

(SEPTEMBER 20.)

LONG CAUSES.

740 77—Macfarlane and G—Nagoo Purbhojee vs The Municipality of Alibag—Crairie, L and O.
414-77—Shapurjee vs William Loudon vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Thukurdass.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

237-78—Jefferson and P—Jeal Vissonjee Heerjee vs Jaijee.

LONG CAUSES.

325-78—In person—Runsord Bhaimul vs Waljee Damjee.
350-78—Craigie, Lynch and O—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs Luxumbhai—Prescot and Winter.
216-78—Craigie, Lynch and O—Purrivallubdass Culliandass and another vs Bhaichund Vurdhman and another

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·528
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	77·0
Relative Humidity of Air	·930
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	82·8
Minimum do (read at 10 a.m....	77·2
General Direction of Wind... W, WSW, W. WNW, W. WSW, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	544
Fall of Rain	0·36
Total fall during the month	31·09
Do. do. year on 19th	99·32
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Sept.	0·36

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Dunn, Surg Major, on furlough, from Ahmednuggar.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Grant, Lieut Col, 17th Madras N I, on leave, from Vizagapatam.
Godfrey, Col, 25th Madras N I, on leave, from Kamptee.
Mansergh, Captain, 6th Bombay N I, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Howay, Capt, 11th Bengal N I, on leave, to England.
Nolan, Surg, on leave, to England.
Dixon, Lieut Col, 8th Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Connellan, Lieut, 67th Regt, on leave, to England.
Grant, Lieut Col, 17th Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Roberts, Surg, on leave, to England.
Dunn, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Prendergast, Col, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 14.

It is notified that the following batteries and regiments, to arrive from England during the ensuing trooping season, are posted to the undermentioned stations :—

C, D and E Batteries, C Brigade R H Artill-ry, to Sailkot.
Mountain Battery, 5th Battalion Royal Artillery, to Cawnpore. H, I, K and L Batteries, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, to Saugor, St Thomas' Mount, Bangalore and Sealkote.
9th Foot to Mhow, 58th Foot to Sailkot, 2-14th Foot to Lucknow, and 30th Foot to Poona.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

18th Regiment Lieut Lumb to be Adjutant, vice Borton, resigned.

19th Regiment—Lieut Cavare, having rejoined from leave in England, to be Interpreter, vice Turnbull, appointed Instructor of Musketry.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Colonel H Melvill is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant.

19th Bengal Lancers—Major A G Owen, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Colonel H Melvill, appointed Commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry. Captain W Loch, on the Seconded List, and Captain W W Biscoe, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade accordingly, vice Owen. Captain G M Abbott, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Biscoe. Lieut E J F Wood, Officiating Squadron Officer 16th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer, vice Abbott, but to continue with the 16th Bengal Lancers, until further orders.

The following transfers and postings are ordered :—

Captain F W Watts, Garrison Instructor, from Rangoon to Bangalore.

Lieut Henry, Garrison Instructor, from Bangalore to Cannoor.

Major Smith, Garrison Instructor, from Lucknow to Rawa Pindi.

Lieut Hart, R E, Garrison Instructor, is posted to Lucknow.

Captain Gunter, 73rd Foot, Garrison Instructor, is posted to Agra.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 10.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Dinapore on the 9th of August, Private O'Brien, of the 65th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having used threatening language concerning Sergeant Rowley, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "It is a good job Private Keen woke up this morning, as it saved me from putting a bullet into Sergeant Rowley's heart; I don't care a * * who hears me; I'll shoot the * * *"

Second.—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, about two hours after the use of the threatening language described offered violence against Sergeant Rowley, by loading with ball ammunition his rifle, then directed towards Sergeant Rowley, with the intention of discharging the rifle at him.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charges.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having attentively considered the observations of the Revising Officer, and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former sentence, and do now sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED—Three years of the penal servitude will, with the sanction of Government, be carried out in India.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Quetta on the 16th August, Sepoy Shere Khan, 1st Punjab Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First—With having, at Quetta, on the 4th July without sufficient cause, failed to appear at the time fixed at evening roll call parade.

Second—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having neglected to obey the order of Jemadar Meah Khoor Syud, of the same regiment, to parade before him, in uniform, as a punishment.

Third—With insubordination, in having, at Quetta, on the 4th July been grossly insubordinate to his superior officer, Jemadar Meah Khoor Syud, in the execution of his office, by taking his pugree from off his head and throwing it on the ground; at the same time using insubordinate language to the said Jemadar in sub-tence and to the effect following, that is to say "I do not intend to do duty: what is the use of your speaking to me. I do not care what punishment I receive. I do not intend to do any duty."

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentences the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labor, for a period of two years.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....26th, 7h., 16 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 21	.....	5 50	5 56	{ 6 26 m / 5 41 a	0 20 a .....
Sun. 22	14thSunday afterTrinity	5 50	5 55	{ 7 45 m / 7 41 a	0 28 m 1 57 a
Mon. 23	.....	5 50	5 54	{ 8 51 m / 8 58 a	2 2 m 3 6 a
Tues. 24	English Mail expected.	5 50	5 54	{ 9 36 m / 9 52 a	3 3 m 3 54 a
Wed. 25	.....	5 51	5 53	{ 10 14 m / 10 37 a	3 57 m 4 29 a
Th. 26	.....	5 51	5 52	{ 10 47 m / 11 21 a	4 40 m 5 3 a
Fri. 27	.....	5 51	5 51	{ 11 22 m / ...	5 22 m 5 40 a

NOTICE.

ALL Letters, Parcels, and Telegrams intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which would reach Government House, Guneshkind, on or before TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, should be sent to that address. Those which would reach Satara not later than the 3rd proximo should be sent to the care of the Collector at that station; and thereafter all communications should be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Guneshkind, 18th September 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GUERIN.—September 17th, at Belgaum, the wife of J. A. Guerin, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEONARD—September 16th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. T. T. Leonard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HADDOCK—LILLYWHITE—At Trichinopoly, by the Rev. J. M. Walker, M.A., James Andrew, son of Lieut. John Haddock, late of the P. W. D., to Laura Evangeline, daughter of Mr. J. E. Lillywhite, European District Hospital.

DEATHS.

WADE.—September 13th, at Kurrachee, Hilder Jane, the child of Charlotte and Thomas Wade, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

THE Reliefs for the season 1877-78 have been published, and for the first time in the history of the Indian Army do we find a Commander-in-Chief including in his orders the name of a station situated in Europe. Such announcements as the "9th Regiment N. I. from Cyprus to Bombay" strike the eye and give rise to many and serious considerations, some of the more important and practical of which we propose to discuss.

Enough, we think, has been said and written about the showy aspects of that incident which, perhaps, to the eyes of posterity will be the most striking of the series of events connected with the East that we have just witnessed. We know that in recent years it has frequently been observed and pointed out that in India Great Britain possessed an almost unbounded source of military power; we know further, that it has now gone forth to the world not as a theory, not as a supposition or suggestion, but as a fact that future enemies of the British Empire must reckon on that Empire possessing for the purposes of offence some 100,000 British, backed by an equal number of Indian troops, capable of being disposed and placed at the decisive point; a force that, taken in conjunction with vast resources, with the command of the sea that secures those communications, the protection of which absorbs so much of the power of purely military nations,—witness Germany with only some 300 000 men out of a million available in front of Paris, Russia with about barely 80,000 out of 400,000 employed opposite Constantinople—with the advantage of an almost unlimited choice in our points of attack, a force that places the Queen Empress at the head of not only the first naval power, but what ought to be one of the leading military powers of the world. We say ought to be, and we hope we may add will be, because,—and this is the practical aspect of the question above alluded to—there is not the slightest use or benefit to be gained from disguising the fact, for some day or other we will find it out or it will find us out, that, as at present constituted, the Indian part of the force we have attempted to describe is, to all intents and purposes, mostly and utterly unfit to be made use of in the manner indicated against anything but an ill-disciplined, ill-trained, and badly armed Oriental foe. This opinion is held, not only by outside critics like ourselves, but we believe by a large number of those who ought to know best, the European officers of that army. So long as such is the case, so long as the assertion can be made with even the slightest reason for supposing it to be true, —much more, so long as it remains not a question upon which a difference of opinion may exist, but as we believe it to be a question of fact, incontrovertible so far as the lessons of the past and present knowledge can teach us —so long, we submit, should the statement be repeated, and agitated, and discussed. We cannot imagine a more important matter, or one that demands greater attention than the question as to what return the country gets for the large portion of its revenue annually spent on the Army—a measure which is yearly becoming less capable of meeting the demands made upon it.

We say this matter should not be allowed to rest, that those with whom the initiative of reform lies should not be allowed to rest, so long as it cannot be said that every soldier, every regiment of which the native army may be composed, is capable of proceeding anywhere and meeting the troops of all nations upon even terms. We say so because, if it is true that the native army could not safely undergo that test at the present time, we believe it to be equally true that it is possible to constitute it a force, that in efficiency and fighting qualities would compare with any troops in the world. If that is so—and we do not think that any one will be found to dispute it—then every sepoy who does not come up to that standard is maintained at a dead loss, is a waste of the resources of the Empire, besides being an element of future disaster.

It is often said, that for the purposes of police, for keeping the peace inside India, or for coercing the unruly races surrounding India,—whatever doubt there may be about its capacity to face a European foe,—there can be no doubt that for these purposes the native army is all that can be desired. We submit that it is much more than is desired; that as a police force it is ridiculously efficient, ridiculously powerful, costly, and unnecessary. A glance at the position of affairs before the Mutiny, comparing the position of the Government then with the position now, will, we think, assist to illustrate this fact. Before that revolt the European troops in India numbered 45,000 and the native troops 250,000; now the native troops are 70,000 and the native 45,000 Europeans are 70,000 and the native soldiers 120,000. But although the greater part of that huge native force was in open rebellion, or waiting, as was the case of the Bombay army, for an opportunity to rebel, although in the matter of arms and artillery they were on equal —even on better—terms, the 45,000 English soldiers were sufficient to meet the danger. And when we consider that since that date the elements which then gave so much trouble, the innumerable fortresses (1,400 forts were destroyed in the kingdom of Oude alone), the terrible guns that slaughtered our people at Cawnpore, at Lucknow, and at Delhi, the facilities for supplying themselves with ammunition, now that all these have been removed, not to speak of the change wrought by mordern arms,—surely we may say, that the 70,000 Europeans now a-days, even if they were unsupported by any other force, could not possibly have, from anything that might arise inside this country, a task set to them equal to what the 45,000 men of those days succeeded in surmounting. But we believe it will be admitted by most people, that nothing has been made clearer or more satisfactorily proved than that the great Mutiny had nothing to do with the people or princes of India, that it met with little even of their sympathy, that it was, in short, wholly and purely a military revolt brought about by a derogated estimation on the part of the sepoy of the importance of the European, and by a highly inflated view of his own superiority—feelings for which those in authority at the time were almost entirely responsible. Those general orders read and interpreted to every regiment in the native army, in which all the resources of Oriental diction were employed to flatter the native soldier into excessive views of his own importance and valour; the contempt for their officers engendered by the curtailment of the power the latter had always heretofore held in the awards of promotion and punishment; the belief, that being trained in the arts of European warfare they were competent by their superior numbers to conquer and obtain the dominion of the country for themselves; all these are matters of history, and we only refer to them to enable us to submit that a repetition of the danger the Empire underwent in 1857 is not a risk necessitating the maintenance of large bodies of under-officered native troops, especially now that it is known by all classes that Great Britain, instead of being a small, thinly populated island denuded of its manhood to support the regiments in India, is the powerful centre of an Empire whose ruler holds sway all over the world. The only dangers that can arise are those resulting from dissatisfaction among the people, the enmity of native States, and from Russia. We are not prepared to deny that as regards the first of these elements there is some little cause for anxiety, but anxiety more on account of the people themselves, not the anxiety of danger to the existing Government. We refer to the dissatisfaction caused chiefly, we believe, by those writers in the Indian press, and by the doubtless well-meaning gentlemen in England, who are busy instilling into the minds of certain classes of the population similar feelings and ideas to which we have alluded as having led the sepoy on to mutiny and destruction; also to the tendency of a good deal of recent action on the part of Government itself—action which has had and is having the effect of lowering that most necessary European prestige that hitherto has alone been sufficient to prevent outbreak and bloodshed. There is nothing so clear in Indian history as that the main portion of the people of this country—the cultivators, have always been satisfied with any Government, no matter of what race or how constituted, so long as it afforded them a moderate measure of protection and justice; and even with unjust rulers the instances of revolt on the part of the ryots are extremely rare. Trouble, rebellion, and warfare in India were almost always the work of those classes, the last of whom disappeared with the dispersion of the Pindarrees. We say, therefore, that for the purpose of keeping the peace within India, the present large native army is not required; and were the task of maintaining order left to the police, who, if improved in organization, with the addition of a few light guns and troops of mounted men to be kept at the headquarters of each district, they would—checked and assisted by a few concentrated bodies of regular troops—be quite sufficient to put down any tumult that could possibly arise. As to the native States, they undoubtedly represent an element of danger—a danger, however, which is not likely to be very pressing so long as the present strict watch upon the possession of modern arms is maintained.

We ask then, what is the use of the existing native army? the 120,000 men costing, we do not like to think, how much money. For what purpose is the strained resources of the Indian Empire taxed to maintain them? It will be answered that India is exposed to dangers having an origin outside its own borders, that Russian intrigue may send down upon us the uncivilized hordes of Central Asia aided by the not more civilized armies of Russia herself, that Imperial unity and Imperial interests require the maintenance of this establishment. We will grant it all, and where does it land us? Are we not confronted with the fact we have stated above, that unless the Indian army is thoroughly efficient,—that is, thoroughly and unquestionably competent to face the best troops in the world,—unless this can be said of it, must it not be characterised as worse than useless, in short, as a positive danger?

We are not among those who believe the British Empire has much to fear from Russian power. The nation that has hardly been equal to the effort of crossing the Danube, there at its own door, to overwhelm the wretched Turk, is not likely for many a long year to come to be in a position to attempt with any prospect of success the feat of crossing the Himalayas—we need not mention some thousands of miles of trackless steppes on the other side of them—to face John Bull in a life and death struggle. But if there is anything that could possibly assist such an enterprize, it is the existence of a large native force imperfectly organized and imperfectly officered—a force that to send into the field would be to risk disaster, loss of prestige, with all the attendant dangers. In any future struggle with Russia, we must bear in mind that two of the weapons to be used against us will be intrigue and cunning rumour—weapons that, unless provided against *now*, may prove the most formidable of the methods of attack. And should we not prepare for that trial by having a native army, that with all confidence we can unhesitatingly send out of the country, to share with us our victories or our defeats, to enlist by the strongest of all ties, the sympathies of the people of India in our success? Could we do that with our present army? Do the officers themselves say so? Is it not a notorious fact that—notwithstanding the opinions of Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir H. Norman, and a few other officers, who, like them, have had little or no experience of native regimental work —the great body of the European officers of the Indian army are firmly convinced they would only go into action to be shot down themselves first, and to have their regiments disappear and melt away afterwards. How can troops led by men thinking thus be expected to do their duty? It is said there is to be reform, that the Madras army at least is to be swept away. Why? because the officers of that force are candid enough to admit openly, what is justly true of all Indian soldiers, that except they have a sufficient number of Europeans to lead them, they are utterly useless. As the army is at present constituted, the Madras, we believe, is the most valuable part of the force, because the loyalty of the sepoys may be expected to stand any test. None of the armies—barring the cavalry and a few special regiments,—are much better than a police, and as a police the Madrassees are quite effective. A great authority, Sir Neville Chamberlain, has just said that the sepoy all over India is what his officers make him; and we have seen a Madras light infantry regiment, not far from Bombay, that would compare favourably with any native troops in the country, in smartness, *esprit de corps*, and in fighting qualities generally.

If we are to have reforms of that nature it is not the Madras regiments only that should be swept away. We want a radical change in the whole system; and until that change is effected, those gentlemen in high places, drawing big pay and wearing much gold lace, with whom the initiative of reform lies, must be worried and stirred up continuously until they do something worthy of the money they cost and of the position they hold.

THE FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

WE learn by telegraph that the exact figures of the conversion of the 5½ per cent. loan to the new transfer loan will be published in to-day's *Gazette of India*. They are—4½ per cent. portion Rs. 6,96,38,000; seven shillings per cent. portion, Rs. 1,72,000.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOLERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should have preferred to have left "X.'s" courteous letter without reply, but for the concluding sentences. In these he expresses a charitable hope that his arguments may have removed some or one of my misapprehensions. Will you kindly, therefore, allow me to state in the briefest way why they have not done so? It is the last letter on that acrimonious Muse, theology, with which I shall trouble you.

1. Your correspondent "X." cannot reconcile my original assertion that Catholics universally held a certain opinion with my admission that the Church has never officially or formally declared it. I reply that no instructed Catholic ever supposed that the area of the Church's infallible teaching was covered by her formal definitions. She only defined nine years ago the infallibility of her Supreme Pastor, but as "X." is a good Catholic he must believe that she has taught the truth from the days of the Apostles. His earlier rebuke in the same paragraph of my inconsistency is also plainly irrelevant, for I expressly stated that I *could not reconcile the "indulgence" of Pius IX. with strict Christian doctrine.* I consider it a concession to the spirit of the age.

2. My judgment on Balmes and Nicholas remains quite unmodified by the remarks of "X." I know enough of both to pronounce with tolerable confidence that they are careless and inexact writers. The contributions of the former to pure philosophy were, however, of some importance, and he is quoted with respect by writers so far removed from him in sympathy as Mr. G. Lewis.

3. "X." next tries to upset Augustine by Origen. Is he aware that the latter is a suspected and even censured writer, and that on the very point in dispute? I maintain that Augustine taught categorically, that no unbaptized person could be saved. Is a rhetorical sentence from Origen a proper reply to so definite an assertion?

4. "X." next attempts to weaken the force of my assertion that any denial of the doctrine that "salvation was impossible outside the Church would have been considered blasphemous in the middle ages" by quoting a sentence from Aquinas. I know that sentence well, for it afforded a frequent theme for merriment to Voltaire. Cannot "X." see that the sentence really makes in favour of persecution? Does God send angels to convert heretics? Very seldom, I fear. Did "X." ever hear of a case? But if He does *not*, we may safely infer that their "hearts were not pure before Him," and proceed to burn them with an easy conscience. This was the constant reasoning and practice of Catholics till far into the eighteenth century. If they have now changed their opinion they owe their late improvement to Voltaire and his immortal contemporaries.

5. "X." next tries to shift the blame of ecclesiastical persecutions on the State. I could meet and refute this familiar evasion with perfect ease, but it would require some considerable space to do so, and might irritate the nerves of your Poona correspondent beyond endurance. But I will ask "X." a single question, which I consider fully meets his argument. How does he explain that the Pope still magisterially instructs the faithful to believe—as I have shown he does—that persecution is a Christian duty, when every civilised Government on earth has abandoned it, at least in theory? His assertions that the severe discipline of the Church in the middle ages was limited to her own children are not true. Both Jews and Mahomedans were favourite objects of her severities. The Council of Toledo declared that the children of Jews should be taken from them by force and baptised, perhaps the most fiendish form of persecution which even the *atrox ingenium* of the priesthood ever invented. Is "X." aware that hundreds of Protestants in the last century dragged out a miserable existence on the galleys at Brest and Toulon because they refused to abandon the faith which they had learned in their infancy at their mothers' knees?

I part from "X." on good terms. May I conjecture that he has received some assistance in the composition of his letter from the professional exponents of Catholic theology in this island? Perhaps I am mistaken, but I seem to trace here and there the caressing tone and smooth touch of the children of Ignatius. If this is so, my opinion of their joint efforts shall be given in three words: plausible, insinuating, unsound.

Sept. 20. W. W.

MARRIED AND UNMARRIED.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE married woman is proud of her husband, prouder of her children, proudest of herself. Without any pretensions to merit in herself, she nevertheless takes the full credit (putting Nature, who has given her charms or intellect, aside,) of having obtained a husband; she looks down with the supremest contempt on the unmarried of her sex, deeming them as a race of beings entirely on a lower scale; the possession of a husband at once invests her with beauty, talent, and dominion, and no one can persuade her that she is the very identical personage she was before marriage, and in no wit superior to her unfortunate sisters. This Gentle Reader things, however objectionable at first, tends to raise her from the crysalis state of simpering school-girlism to the full-grown moth, and gives her that charm of conversation and freedom of manner which is so delightful after the mincing nothings of maidenhood. We have seen a woman so changed after one short week of matrimony, that except for her outward appearance her best friends would hardly recognise her; the full flavour of the rose is wafted on our senses, the tender bud has opened out, and the petals do not shut, but the plant is properly tended, a perfect specimen is placed in our button-hole, reminding us, by its sweetness and delicacy, of the care and attention requisite to preserve the bloom; negligence and want of appreciation on our part will surely cause it to wither away and be cast out as worthless. With her station in life settled and her mind free from the all-engrossing thought of finding a mate, the married woman's views are expanded, and men whom she previously looked upon as particularly her own prey, she now makes her willing slaves to administer to her every whim and caprice; in short, she no longer strives to please and fascinate, but without an effort accomplishes both ends by reason of her perfect assurance and self-confidence. The unmarried female is undeniably charming; with modest manners, innocence, and freshness, she contrives to steal her way into men's hearts by her very ignorance; but however charming she may appear to the outward senses, she is certainly uninteresting; she often afflicted with giggles, affording as much discomfort to herself as to those in her company as often she is immersed in a deep melancholy, as if the cares of her young life had already become too many for her to bear. In conversation she is always doubtful as to what to say next, and any awkwardness of speech she may be guilty of is immediately drawn attention to by an attempt at a stammering correction; self-possession is not hers, and she shews this to be the case in every action of her daily life. She dotes on poetry, on novels, on pets, in fact on anything that her partner may mention as being to his taste. She is, as a rule, uneducated, being thoroughly ignorant of all common topics of conversation, though well versed in school-girl studies, and possessing a greater knowledge of foreign languages than she does of her own. However, she has wit enough never to advance her own opinion in society, and by giving a meek assent to all that may be said, cloaks that ignorance so palpable to herself. She looks on dress as the whole duty of woman, and she is taught, though not of her own free will—for she is too unsophisticated as yet to scheme—that the aim of her life is to obtain a husband, and she naturally seeks more for money than for love, though she is not adverse to both. In a word, she has yet to pass through the great finishing school of life; her charms both of mind and body are undeveloped; and like the sleeping beauty, she awaits but a kiss to rouse her from her school-girl dreams of folly and false sentiment, and to show her the stern realities and happy duties that await her, to enable her to fulfil the end for which she was born—man's comforter and friend.

CYNIC.

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

THE COLLECTOR OF KHAIRA IN COURT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 16.

THE enquiry into the charges of abetment in connection with the Surat riots, preferred against the two native editors and four others, was resumed this (being the twenty-third) day at the Surat Adawlut before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Mancedharpersad Tapipersad and Goolsbdas Lalldas, assessors. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Kevulram and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Gill appeared for Goolabdas, Kikabhoy, and Hurjeevun, accused Nos. 1, 3, and 5; and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta for Muncharam, Gunputram, and Narroneshunker, accused Nos. 2, 4, and 6.

Mr. Maneckjee Borjorjee, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Samachar*, who was one of the four witnesses summoned from Bombay, remembered seeing the accused Kikabhoy in Bombay, at a meeting of the Native Press Conference held on Friday, the 29th March 1878. Kikabhoy proposed one of the resolutions at the meeting. Witness asked him to call at his office the following day, Saturday, 30th March, but he did not come. The next day, Sunday, 31st March, the office was closed. Either on Monday, the 1st, or Tuesday, the 2nd April, Kikabhoy came to the office and saw witness on business connected with the Conference.

The Judge said Mr. Porteous, the District Magistrate of Khaira, was in court with the papers he was summoned to produce, and that he had to return by that day's train.

Mr. Gill said he should first like to look at the papers to see what they were. The turn which the case had taken might perhaps render it unnecessary to have the papers produced. Mr. Porteous might go, leaving the papers with his Honor.

The Judge said it was necessary to take down the grounds of his objections to produce the papers, as he was the only officer in charge and could not come down again. He might be put into the witness-box and asked if he could produce the papers.

Mr. Gill said the magistrate might leave instructions and state the grounds of his objection; and the point could be afterwards argued if the papers were required.

Mr. Porteous then entered the witness-box and was examined by Mr. Gill. He said he was acting Collector of Khaira in charge and had been requested to produce certain papers mentioned in a letter from this court.

Mr. Gill.—Would you kindly produce the report you are summoned to produce?

Mr. Porteous.—I don't know what report you require.

Mr. Gill (excitedly.)—Do you pretend to say that you don't know what report you are required to produce? Mr. Porteous, think of the position you occupy and reply to my questions in a straightforward manner. Will you produce the report on Motilal?

Mr. Porteous.—There are several papers including several reports on Motilal; and I don't know which report you want.

Mr. Gill.—You can say by referring to your papers.

Mr. Porteous (after referring.)—There are several notes and memoranda; and I see the last report, in which Motilal's name is mentioned, as dated 13th June 1878.

Mr. Gill.—Is there one special report among the papers on the conduct of Motilal?

Mr. Porteous.—I decline to answer the question. They belong to the secret deparment of Government.

Mr. Gill.—Is there a special report on the conduct of Motilal?

Mr. Porteous.—Yes, there is a special report.

Mr. Gill.—What is the date of the report?

Mr. Porteous.—I won't give it.

Mr. Gill.—Do you decline to give the date?

Mr. Porteous.—I cannot give it.

Mr. Gill.—Do you mean to say, Sir, that you won't give me the date?

Mr. Porteous.—I don't know I should answer the question.

Mr. Gill (excitedly.)—Well, answer the question and don't leave your common sense.

Mr. Porteous (turning to Mr. Branson.) I appeal that I should not be asked anything about the report.

Mr. Gill.—Your appeal won't do here. Give me the date.

Mr. Branson.—You may give the date; but you may object to produce the report or disclose its contents.

Mr. Porteous.—The special report is dated the 8th January 1859. That is a report made to Government on a petition against the conduct of Motilal. He was then a clerk to Mr. Ashburner, the Collector; and I think he was afterwards appointed acting mamlutdar.

Mr. Gill.—Will you produce the report?

Mr. Porteous.—I object to produce the report or to allow it to go out of my custody.

Mr. Gill.—Will you allow me to see it in the interest of the defence?

Mr. Porteous.—I object to allow you to see it. I know this is a Government prosecution, but still I object to let you see it in the interest of the defence. I have received the instructions of Government to decline to produce the report. I take my stand under section 123 of the Evidence Act, under which I object to produce any "unpublished letters relating to affairs of State." This report relates to an affair of State.

Mr. Gill.—This is not an affair of State?

Mr. Porteous.—Yes, this is an affair of State. It is an unpublished document. I have perused it, and I positively swear that it refers to affairs of State.

Mr. Gill proposed to cross-examine the witness, as he said distinctly at first that it was a special report on the conduct of Motilal, and he had now contradicted himself.

Mr. Porteous.—Motilal's conduct during the Mutiny was under investigation, and Mr. Grey, after enquiry into the matter, made a report on it. I say again it is an affair of State, as it was connected with the Mutiny.

Mr. Gill.—I suppose if the report assisted the prosecution, you would produce it?

Mr. Porteous.—No, not without the orders of my superior. They are all labelled "secret". and I have no orders to produce them. But Motilal was an acting mamlutdar. I don't think a mamlutdar's appointment is a more important one than a police inspector. The latter is a better paid appointment.

Mr. Gill.—Is there some important one?

Mr. Porteous.—Yes, it is more important.

Mr. Gill.—Then, why did you not say so? Surely you can understand a question in your own language. You are now in the witness-box as a native witness.

Mr. Kevulram rose and said something about better pay to a police inspector than a mamlutdar.

Mr. Gill.—Don't give evidence. You have no right to interfere with the examination of the witness.

Mr. Kevulram said he wanted to give an explanation to the court: he did not speak to the learned council.

Mr. Gill.—You have no right to interrupt my examination of the witness. Sit down, you are not a witness.

The Judge.—Sit down Mr. Kevulram.

Mr. Porteous.—I asked Government for instructions, and I have received positive instructions not to produce the papers. Government have given instructions for me to produce the reports under section 123. I have the orders of Government to decline to produce them.

Mr. Gill.—Will you leave the papers with the judge. You may seal them if you like. Probably we may not want them.

Mr. Porteous decline to let them go out of his custody.

In answer to Mr. Peroshaw, Mr. Portens said.—With regard to the production of the documents, I consulted Government in the Judicial Department at the head of my department. I remember I was first requested to produce the papers in Mr. Shepherd's time. Neither I nor Mr. Shepherd then applied to Government. On looking at the papers, I found they referred to affairs of State, and I therefore applied to Government for instructions.

Mr. Perozshaw.—Before you applied to Government, did you receive any intimation from anybody connected with Government as to the production of these papers?

Mr. Porteous to Mr. Branson.—Am I bound to answer the question?

Mr. Perozshaw.—Appeal to the court if you have a doubt, and not to Mr. Branson.

Mr. Branson said he thought witness was not bound to disclose anything connected, directly or indirectly, with affairs of State.

The question was repeated, and after some hesitation,

Mr. Porteous

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CRICKET AT POONA.

GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY PARSEES.

POONA, SEPT. 20.

Poona Gymkhana first innings 93, Caldecott contributing 36. Bombay Parsees made 98 for 8 wickets, Bhickajee contributing 53 and Baria 18. H. E. the Governor and the *elite* of Poona were present. The band of the 2nd Queen's played on the occasion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NEW FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Since Monday large amounts of 5½ per cent. Indian Loan have been tendered for conversion at the India Office which have been declined.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking yesterday at York deprecated the aspirations of Greece to an extension of frontier for her Northern Provinces, and said Europe would scarcely tolerate a revival of the Eastern Question through the inordinate ambition of Greece.

THE EX-KHAN OF KHOKAND.

News has been received that Khudojar, the ex-Khan of Khokand, has fled to Cabul.

ARMY RELIEFS.

The 102nd Regiment (Royal Madras Fusiliers), now at Gibraltar, will relieve the 57th Foot in Ceylon.

Consols yesterday closed at 95¼, being a rise of ⅛

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, SEPT. 19.

The Bosnian insurgents, who were strongly entrenched at Bibacs, have surrendered themselves unconditionally to the Austrians.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ult., via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Karrachee, sailed from here to-day.

FORT SAID, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats freely offered.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera 5½
The Manchester Market has been steady.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 113
Bar Silver ..... 51½ to 5
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£10,900,000	Inc.	£600,000
Bills Discounted	£18,000,000	Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£23,560,000	Inc.	£400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46¼ per cent.
Arrival.—Raphael.
Departure.—Pollux.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 20.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather rough; wind west 7; thermometer 82; barometer 29·764. Fall of rain 1 inch 80 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather variable; wind W. strong; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 65 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
Previously registered...	98 96	107 79	105 33
Sept. 19 Thursday	0 56	.....	.....
" 20 Friday[1].....	0 80	1 79	1 50
Total.....	99 32	108 58	106 83
Fall up to 19th Sept. 1877.....	58 49	.....	.....
" 20th "	59 49	2 57	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 20, 7-40 A.M.

Mail steamer Nizam from Bombay arrived.

MADRAS, SEPT. 20, 10-55 A.M.

Hongkong, 20th, Northern—Notify interruption Amoy-Shanghai cable.

At the further hearing of the Surat editors' case on Wednesday the 18th inst., nine more witnesses were examined in corroboration of the evidence already adduced on behalf of the defence. One of these witnesses broke down in cross-examination by Mr. Branson. The difficulty indicated by anticipation in our last issue, as arising from the reticence of the presiding Judge was prominently brought to his Honor's notice by the counsel for the defence. Mr. Gill remarked that, if the case was to go on (that is, if the Judge did not express an opinion that the evidence already called for the defence was sufficient,) he must call all the 230 witnesses summoned, and go on with the defence for another fortnight. Mr. Branson said he understood his Honor some days ago to say that, if the important position of the case for the prosecution was displaced by the evidence called for the defence, his Honor should consider that the remaining evidence on the record was not by itself sufficient to sustain the charges. Now, if his Honor and the assessors were satisfied that the defence had called sufficient evidence, it would be idle to prolong the trial. If they were not satisfied upon the evidence that the accused Goolabshaw was not in his house on the morning of the 2nd April, it was for his Honor to say whether or not the trial should proceed; and in such a case, it would be useless for him (Mr. Branson) to reply upon the case. The Judge observed that he must hear Mr. Branson sum up before he could ask the assessors for their opinion. At this stage of the discussion, it was time for the Court to rise for luncheon; and Mr. Gill, who seemed to be dissatisfied with the above expression of the learned Judge's opinion, left the Court somewhat abruptly in an apparently excited manner. In the absence of his learned senior, Mr. Perozshaw affirmed that, as Mr. Branson had very fairly and honourably stated that, if the Court's mind was satisfied, he did not insist upon his right to reply, it was very hard upon the prisoners that they should be put to additional expense and the trial be needlessly prolonged day after day. Unless the Court indicated its opinion at this stage of the trial, the defence would be bound to call all the witnesses they had upon the list. At the sitting of the Court after luncheon, the Judge asked the opinion of the assessors, who after some discussion declared that they had not formed an opinion on the entire case. Mr. Perozshaw then applied that the first three accused should be admitted to bail. The learned Judge said that, before Mr. Perozshaw spoke, he himself intended to make the suggestion. An order was at once made that the first three accused should be admitted to the same bail as the last three. Four more witnesses were called for the defence, and later in the day Mr. Gill closed the case for the defence,—submitting that the evidence, as it stood, was sufficient for an acquittal; and winding up his statement with the remark, that "this prosecution will be a lasting disgrace to all those concerned in it as long as the name of Surat stands upon the map." Mr. Perozshaw did not consider it necessary to address the Court on behalf of the defence. Mr. Branson then commenced his reply for the prosecution, but had not long proceeded when the Court adjourned.

THE Acting Political Agent, Catch, reports under date the 3rd inst. that locusts have made their appearance at the villages of Mâowânu, Jâtawârs, Lodrani, Bela and Warjooeni in Wagur and are eating up the crops and grass. They also appear to have passed over Lokhput, but without doing any damage.

IN High Court Chambers, Madras, on Tuesday last, before Mr. Justice Kernan, Mr. Johnstone, counsel, applied on behalf of Major Wingfield for permission to withdraw his petition for a divorce. Mr. Johnstone stated that Major Wingfield had seen the statements put in by the respondent and co-respondent (Dr. King), and accepted their denial of the charges preferred against them in the petition, and therefore wished to withdraw the petition. Mr. Justice Kernan granted the permission, but directed Major Wingfield to pay Dr. King's costs.

THE Calcutta Missionary Conference and the Committee of the Christian Tract and Book Society have agreed to send in a representation to Government praying for the repeal or amendment of Section 10 of the Vernacular Press Act, as far as it concerns religious books and pamphlets.

ON Saturday last the pleaders of the Calcutta High Court presented to Mr. Justice Markby a farewell address. In the course of his reply he said, "It has been my good fortune during the twelve years that I have sat here to preserve friendly relations with you, and I know that the preservation of such relations is in the highest degree conducive to the good administration of justice, as it is also to the comfort of a Judge. We have been daily working together in this exceedingly difficult task imposed upon us. For my own part, I attach much less importance to the form in which the laws are expressed than I do to the manner in which they are administered; but experience teaches us that when the laws of a country are transformed into the hard and inflexible language of a Code, the intervention of an advocate between the suitor and the Judge becomes more indispensable and his duties more important. I have, therefore, done what little lay in my power to improve legal education, and to raise to its highest point the status of the native Bar. For that Bar, notwithstanding difficulties and dangers which it would be unwise to ignore and which it is impossible not to foresee, I predict a high future as one of the useful institutions of this country."

CONSIDERABLE commotion has occurred lately at Mandalay at the apprehended death of the King, some particulars of which are stated in the following letter:—"One hundred life here was rudely assailed on the afternoon of the 28th Aug. by all sorts of rumours flying about; it was as in the well-known case of the priest of the parish losing his cap, some said this and some said that; all, however, tended to the same point—a change in the Government was apprehended. The bazaar and shops were closed, and people were removing their effects as fast as they possibly could therefrom. To evolve order out of chaos the City Magistrate came to the bazaar and ordered a *thoung-ing* (striking with the elbow) to the first guard he could lay hands on; the Myotha-Woondouk, too, was at the scene of confusion, he also took a similar course to allay the fears of the multitude at the expense of another unfortunate guard. This doubtless is the equivalent among the Burmese to the reading of the Riot Act. How the rumours were set afloat cannot be ascertained. I need hardly observe that there was no foundation whatever, except that the King happened to be very slightly indisposed over night; he was, however, in his usual health by daybreak."

THE death of Mr. J. Campbell, Executive Engineer in charge of the Brahmini-Bytarnee Division, with head-quarters at Cuttack, is announced. Mr. Campbell was returning from a tour of inspection, when he fell overboard from his *bhotio* and was drowned. Mr. R. H. Rhind, Executive Engineer attached to the South Western Circle of the Irrigation Department, has been ordered off to Cuttack to take charge of the late Mr. Campbell's office.

THE *Moulmain Advertiser* says that on the 6th inst., whilst Captain Milne was driving along the road between Moungan and Tavoyzoo, a Burman got up behind the gharry and thrusting his arm through the window clutched the occupant's throat, evidently with the intention of robbing him with the other hand of his watch and chain. Captain Milne was at first taken aback, but speedily discerning the situation he at once seized the assailant's arm and contrived dexterously to free himself from his grasp. He then laid hold of the Burman's hand, and by bending the latter's wrist over the window-sill, managed to drag him along for some time behind his gharry but eventually the Burman escaped. Another Burman attempted to come to the rescue of his brother in affliction, but was unable to keep up with the gharry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *North China News* relates the following:—"I heard this afternoon that Monseigneur Ridel (a prisoner in Corea) was on his way to Newchang, and I had the pleasure to meet him. From what I can learn it appears that he was suddenly taken out of prison and made to travel overland to Fan-wang-shan (the boundary between China and Cores), whence he was conveyed to Moukden and handed over to the care of a fellow countryman. Some attemps were made to ill-treat him on the journey, but his conductors soon stopped insult by stating that they were acting on Imperial authority, for they were of opinion that the Bishop was liberated by an order direct from Peking. It is a wonderful thing to have passed through the ordeal of an imprisonment in Corea. Three times was Monseigneur Ridel condemned to death, and once he must have earned the respect of the Chief Judge. On being taken before this potentate he was ordered to kneel, and for declining to do so was severely handled. When, however, he could not be induced to do violence to his conscience, the Judge quietly advised him to sit down and make himself comfortable. Only a very strong nature like Monseigneur Ridel with an iron constitution and a courage of the purest water, could have passed through such a prison life. Whether the reaction may not be too much, one cannot say. We have not heard of the other missionaries who were in Corea with the Bishop, but I expect they will not be interfered with now."

BOMBAY.

VOLUNTEER PARADE.—We are desired to state that the Volunteer parade for route marching will not take place to-day, it having been postponed until further orders.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET.—There will be a game to-day at 2 p. m. punctually.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing with Monday the 23rd instant, the departure of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers to Kurrachee via the Kattywar coast will be every Monday at 10 a. m. during the fair season. The Mails will be closed at the usual hour, 8 a. m.

We learn that more than four inches of rain fell on Thursday night at Bhownuggur, making a total up to date of 54 inches, an unusually heavy fall for Kattywar. In consequence of the heavy rains, no mails have been received at Bhownuggur for the last three days.

LADY STANLEY left Poona for Bombay by the midday train on Thursday. We regret to hear that her ladyship is still suffering from sore eyes, in consequence of which she was unable to attend His Excellency the Governor's Ball.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a noted character named Mahomed Hoosein, who had been liberated from prison only a few days ago after serving a term of twelve months' hard labour for theft, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of stealing silver ornaments from the persons of two Mahomedan children. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' hard labour.

A NUISANCE.—Mr. David Gostling, residing at Byculla, near the Railway overbridge, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb and obtained summonses against Wittoo Savat and eleven other Hindoos, charging them with creating a nuisance by beating tom-toms, &c., to a late hour at night in a compound adjoining his, to the annoyance of the residents of the neighbourhood. The summonses were made returnable on the 28th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A PRISONER FROM ZANZIBAR CHARGED WITH MURDER.—On the arrival of the schooner Africa yesterday in this harbour from Zanzibar, Mr. Inspector Ingram, of the Water Police, boarded the vessel, and took charge of a prisoner, Dossjee Goolam Hossein, who is accused of committing murder at Zanzibar, and who has been sent by the British authorities there for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The prisoner was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, who remanded him to jail, to be produced upon the order of the High Court.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—On Thursday last two Hindoos named Premjee Oomersy and Narronjee Dewjee were committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Prisoner No. 1 was charged with cheating and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the said offence, which was preferred against them by Ranchoddass Sukhram, a Hindoo merchant, in respect of certain goods, consisting of 60 bags of sugarcandy, 100 chests of cinnamon, and 244 chests of China crackers, of the collective value of Rs. 9,000. The whole were purchased by the accused parties on a promise of paying for the same on delivery. The accused on the receipt of the goods sold them to the firm of Parbhoodass Harjee and Co, for a less sum than they had agreed to pay the complainant, after which they absconded.

A SHIP CAPTAIN ASSAULTING A PILOT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Captain Courtney, of the ship W. C. Corsair, appeared to answer the charge of causing grievous hurt and assault to Mr. James Smith, of the Bombay Pilot Service, alleged to have been committed at the Waverley Hotel, on the night of the 17th instant. Mr. Hore (of Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Conroy) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Turner for the defence. It appears that on the night in question a dispute arose between the captain and the pilot in respect of certain matters relating to the piloting of the ship W. C. Corsair, on which occasion the captain appears to have struck the pilot over the right eye with an umbrella. Medical evidence was tendered to the effect that it would leave a scar and disfigure the pilot for life. The magistrate asked whether the case could not be decided amicably between the parties, when Mr. Hore said that his client would agree to that course if an apology were tendered, and the captain paid Rs. 100 to his client as the costs of this suit. Mr. Turner, after consulting his client, submitted to these terms. Thereupon the case was struck out, a verbal apology having been tendered by Mr. Turner on behalf of his client and undertaking to pay Rs. 100 to the prosecutor.

WE hear from Sholapore that on Tuesday last, Mr. Crowe, the able Joint Judge of Sholapore, after hearing the appeal of Dadoo Mesab, who was convicted by the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, in one of the cases prosecuted under the direction of the now notorious Commission of Inquiry into grain thefts on the railway, acquitted and released the appellant from imprisonment. The learned Judge, we hear, said in his judgment that he greatly pitied the appellant, who had been imprisoned, deprived of his inalienable right of liberty, without any legal evidence.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN old Bania with one leg in the grave appeared in the court of the City Magistrate, Kurrachee, the other day and loudly complained of his newly married wife's infidelity. He said he saw her in the arms of her lover with a glass of liquor in her hand. He snatched the glass away from her and laid hold of a portion of her garment, but she and her lover managed to escape from him. The disconsolate husband held up the empty glass and a portion of his wife's garment before the Magistrate, to the no little amusement of counsel and all who were in court. His Worship issued a warrant against the gay Lothario, but refused it against the erring wife.

A zamindar, resident of Larkana, was in the habit of stealing the cattle of his neighbours and sending them for sale to distant places. A few days ago a Hindu lost two buffaloes and set out in search of them, when he was met by the zamindar, who asked him what was the matter; he then informed him about the missing buffaloes. The zamindar told the Hindoo to give him Rs. 25 when he would find them for him, and the Hindoo agreed to do so. The zamindar went and brought the buffaloes, whereupon a complaint was made to the police and the zamindar apprehended, and brought before the Magistrate, where he was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. —*Beacon.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES are held as follows: on Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and Mondays and Thusdays 7·30 p. m. at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre), Dean Hall, Fort (back of old Secretariat), and Bycullah, (near P. and O. Dockyard). English speaking natives are cordially invited.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

THE hired transport s. s. Trinacria, 1,342 tons, Captain Robert Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday, towing the hired transport ship Kilkerran, 1,199 tons, Captain Love, from Cyprus 21st August. She brought the following officers and men:—Col. H. M. D. Prendergrast, R. E., Major Ozzard, Lieut. Gerard, and Surg. Murphy, six native officers and 393 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 21 private followers of the 13th Bengal N. I., and Captain Twiss, transport officer, and Mr. Stanton.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT TO THE PETITION AGAINST THE LICENCE ACT.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1878.

From the Honourable E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To V. FRETWELL, Esq.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th September, with which you forward a petition numerously signed by certain inhabitants of the City of Bombay engaged in trades, callings, and industries against the provisions of the Bombay Licence Act of 1878 (Bombay Act III. of 1878).

2. There are some statements in the petition which show in the opinion of Government that the facts of the case have not been fully appreciated by the petitioners to clear up any misapprehensions which may exist, I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to offer the following remarks.

3. It is stated in paragraph 9 of the petition "that the assessment of individuals is by the Act committed solely to the discretion of the Collector without any provision being made for the collection of such information as could alone enable him to arrive at a just conclusion." But on reference to section 13 of the Act you will see that—"For the purpose of enabling him to determnie under which class a petitioner should be charged, the Collector may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and so far as possible in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil court by the Code of Civil Procedure; provided that the Collector shall not call for any evidence, except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him." Also section 21 of the Act gives to every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so." These sections in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council sufficiently provide for the collection by the Collector of such information as will "enable him to arrive at a just conclusion." This information, it is to be remembered, is only a graduated Licence Tax and not an Income Tax. If the Collector were to make such inquiries as those which are usual in the case of an Income Tax, then there would arise a complaint the opposite of that which you now make, namely, a complaint of inquisitorial inquiry.

The object is to attain a just mean between defective and excessive inquiry, and the Governor in Council trusts that such a mean will be obtained by the sections above cited.

4. In the 10th paragraph of the petition it is stated "that the Act provides that there shall be no appeal whatever from the orders which the Collector may think fit to issue on the subject, and your petitioners are thus deprived of any possibility of redress should the Collector for the time being be disposed to work the Act in an oppressive manner." Your memorial is not consider that there is any fear of appeals being disposed of without full and careful consideration. The Governor in Council will undertake to affirm that no Collector is or will be disposed to work the Act in an oppressive manner. If any Collector were so disposed then the taxpaying community would be sure to have memorialize Government. In justice to the officers of Government, it is necessary to say that they are obliged by their duty to realize what is due by law from the taxpayer; that fully, and no more. They do not desire to levy any more than that; nor does the Government desire that they should.

It is absolutely necessary that there should be a limit to the power of appeal in the city of Bombay, but it always has been the desire of Government to provide in the most satisfactory manner for the disposal of these appeals. With this object Government recently appointed an special judge to hear appeals in the Hon. Rossbhoy Framjee, who is, it is believed, the most competent and popular officer in Bombay that could have been found. The Income Tax assessments were so settled by him that in the discharge of his duties he secured the entire confidence of the people and of Government, and it was by possession of exceptional qualities that induced Government to entrust to him his present important work.

5. In your 11th paragraph it is stated "that small shop-keepers whose profits amount only to a bare subsistence for their families are placed in the same category with large establishments, such as the Bank of Bombay and others, which yield such large incomes to a great number of persons whose individual capacity to contribute to the public burdens is much greater than that of traders generally." This statement does not exactly represent the real state of the case. Every trader whose income exceeds Rs. 10,000 a year is placed in the first class and taxed at the maximum rate, which is not much. All whose incomes exceed Rs. 7,500 are placed in the second class, and so on. It may, of course, happen that in the first class are those whose incomes are Rs. 10,000 and those whose incomes are Rs. 100,000, but this is the principle of the Act as opposed to an Income Tax, and the Governor in Council has, under the circumstances, quite unable to propose any alteration in this respect. The Governor in Council duly observes the preference expressed by you for a re-imposition of the Income Tax. He must observe, however, that the present payers of the Licence Tax are better off as they now pay, for many of them would probably pay under an Income Tax, while many would certainly pay more.

6. In your 12th paragraph it is stated that the words "dealings" and "industries" are not defined, and purely arbitrary lines of distinction are thus rendered necessary. As instances of this your petitioners may point out that Dentists are taxed, whilst medical men who only make dentistry one branch of their practice are exempted, and that Notaries Public, no theing Solicitors, are taxed, whilst those who are also Solicitors escape.

With reference to this objection, I am desired to say that it is superfluous to define the meaning of such words as "dealings" and "industries," which are considered to be well understood phrases, and of unmistakable import. It is also difficult to draw the line very clearly between trades and professions in cases where anything like dealing is superadded to a profession. But the executive officers do their utmost to carry out the obligations of the law with care and judgment, referring to Government for instructions where there is any doubt or uncertainty. By these means substantial justice is, it is hoped, administered, and the objects of the Legislature carried into effect.

7. In conclusion I am to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that he cannot accede to the request urged in your petition as regards the appointment of a Commttee of Revision. In fiscal matters such as this appellate authority must be a servant of the Government. It is also beyond his power to amend the Act in the directions indicated by the petitioners. But he will continue to impress on all executive officers the necessity of so working the law, that while the fair claims of the State are not compromised, the tax shall be collected with the least appreciable amount of inconvenience to the taxpayers.—I have, &c.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

EXCESSIVE SENTENCES.

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BURMA.

Rangoon, 9th September 1878.

CRIMINAL APPEAL.

THE Empress *vs.* Nga Hpo Thin, appellant. Charge under Section 143 of Act L. P. Code.

JUDGMENT.

I see no reason to interfere with the convictions; but the punishments are in my opinion excessive. The youths were, as is customary, placing golden lines in front of the marriage procession, and on usual little presents being made them they went out for more and used some shew of force, and the party went home and the marriage was not effected that day. The festival expenses of Rs. 50 were thus thrown away. Mr. Birks sentenced two persons to four months' and Rs. 30 fine, and two others to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and five more to be whipped. His reasons for this severity are, that on such occasions fighting sometimes occurs, and that the elderly Burmans complain of the unruly demeanour of the growing youth. These people were young lads seemingly, of good character, and what they did, namely, the blocking up of the road, is what young boisterous people are often ready to do. There is no statement, and Mr. Begemy does not say, that punishment by fine has proved ineffectual; usually Magistrates let off youngsters for such freaks with a little fine, or advise their parents to punish them; but they do not disgrace them for life by penal whippings or by forcing them into jail among criminal people.

I think the Courts should have respect for youth, and not deprave young men by sending them to such society for such an affair as this. I regret that the feelings of the parents should have been wounded by the infliction of whipping. The affair would have been sufficiently noticed by a fine, out of which complainant would have got his expenses. As I ordered appellant to be released on bail, I now, while confirming the conviction, reverse so much as imposes imprisonment.

JOHN JARDINE,
Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Society was held on Saturday the 14th instant. Present:—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., (Vice-president in the chair); Drs. Pinkerton and Atmaram Pandurang; J. A. Forbes, Esq., Kesinath T. Telang, Esq., Dr. Dhirajram Delpatram, Manockjee Burjorjee, Esq., E. Rehatsek, Esq., Pundit Bhagwanlal Indraj; W. M. Wood, Esq. (Hon. Secretary); and as Visitor, C. M. Doughty, Esq.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Ardaseer Merwanjee Shett, Esq., and D. B. Cromartie, Esq.

Read letter, dated 27th July, from the Bombay Government, General Department, sending a piece of meteoric stone which fell near Dhulia in Khandeish in November last, with description of the meteor and an analysis. The following is a portion of the letter from Mr. Cardeaux (Sessions Judge), in which the appearance and course of the aerolite were fully described:—

"A splendid meteor burst over this place yesterday evening about 6 o'clock. It appeared first some 50 degree above the horizon in the southern portion of the sky and travelled slowly in a westerly direction, increasing in size from that of an ordinary egg to a large ball of fire, changing from a blue color, which showed like a bright blue light, to a brilliant red blaze, which made everything appear as light as day for a few seconds, penetrating the deep shadows below the trees. This wonderful object soon vanished, leaving us not only astonished at its departed glory, but at the extraordinary trail it left behind in the sky. This did not disappear for at least 20 minutes, and at first it was a straight and narrow streak like the line left by the embers of a rocket, and this gradually broadened till it resembled the blade of a sword, and then it grew wavy, and at last broke up like mist, or vapour floating in the air, growing dimmer till it finally disappeared. But before its disappearance, and 6 or 7 minutes after the meteor burst, we heard the low rolling thunder of its explosion. We never expected this, so we listened to it with a strange awe. It came in swelling vibrations of sound, which produced a throbbing sensation in the ear, and was like no earthly sound. It lasted for several seconds. As the meteor progressed very slowly and only a short distance, it is probable that as its brightness increased, it was penetrating our atmosphere still further and approaching our earth. From the time the sound took to reach us, the distance of the body from the earth, when it burst, must have been about 80 or 100 miles. It is probable that the burning fragments which formed the trail that looked like a floating mist and assumed different forms, were affected by some upper current of air."

From Dr. Lyon's letter on the nature and composition of the aerolite, found in following the course taken by the the meteor, we extract these particulars of his analysis:—

"On analysis, I found the shining particles to amount to 30·62 per cent. and to consist of magnetic pyrites and mukeliferous iron. The dull grey ground mass consisted of a mixture of silicates, and had the following composition:—

Silica	34·73
Magnesia	24·17
Ferric Oxide and Almunia.....	6·66
Lime	3·82
	69·38"

It was resolved that the correspondence be incorporated with the proceedings of the Society.

The following letter, dated 9th August, from Mr. Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, granting a donation for the purchase of the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica was read:—

MY DEAR MR. WOOD.—I have your note of the 6th inst. Please inform the Committee of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society's Library that I will hand over to them Rs. 750 for the purchase of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which if they accept kindly send me a letter. I will send a cheque.—Yours sincerely, DINSHW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

Dr. J. Pinkerton proposed and Mr. Atmaram Pandurang seconded, on behalf of the Society a vote of thanks to Mr. Dinshaw for his handsome present.

Letter, dated 7th August 1878, from the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, was read offering certain Greco-Bactrian coins found in the Hamirpur District: also a letter from the Punjaub Government making a similar offer of certain coins, principally of the Muslman kings of Lahore, found in the Montgomery district. The decision of the committee to purchase one of each of the different kinds of the above coins available was approved.

The following minute of the managing committee on the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, K.C.S.I., being also read was approved:—

"At this their first meeting since the decease of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, C.S.I., the Committee desire to place on record an expression of their sincere regret because of that event. He had been a member of the Society since March 1863, and to him this institution is indebted for certain very valuable and most appropriate benefactions. The collection of modern Oriental literature (198 works in 292 vols. costing Rs. 5,000) the volumes of which bear his name as donor was presented in 1864. He also presented the Society with its valuable sets of coins, which he had personally collected by the Hon'ble W. Frere, and he defrayed the cost of the cases in which they are preserved and exhibited, the total paid by Sir Cowasjee in this instance being Rs. 8,000."

The following letter from Mr. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, Sir Cowasjee's heir in acknowledgment, was read and recorded:—

"Hon'ble VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, C.S.I., MARTIN WOOD, Esq.

DEAR SIRS,—I am in receipt of your letter No. 112, dated 12th instant, and in reply I beg to say that I am very much thankful to you and to the managing committee of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society for the able minute recorded by them in expressing their regret for the sad death of my father, the late lamented Sir Cowasjee Jehangier. I am further desired by my respected grandmother, Bai Heerbai, and the other near relations of the late Sir Cowasjee, to express to your managing committee their thanks for the expression of their sympathy in our late bereavement.—I have, &c., JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR READYMONEY."

Mr. Rehatsek then read a paper on "Some parallel Proverbs in English, Arabic and Persian." After referring to the remarkable durability of proverbs, Mr. Rehatsek commented on the coincidences that are traceable between the proverbs of nations differing so widely in their conditions and habits of thought as do the English, Arabic, and Persian. But though circumstances and modes of expression are infinitely varied, men everywhere prefer happiness to misery, and wealth to poverty, while the conduct or devices needful to attain the one and shun the other are similar in principle in every clime; and by all races the precepts of virtue or the temptations of vice are applied to the ever-recurring circumstances of daily life. Mr. Rehatsek said he had made no attempt to treat the subject exhaustively; it had cost him much pains to trace the selection hereby laid before the members (about fourteen folio pages). Here are two or three examples—"A bird in the hand's worth two in the bush." *Arabic*: The egg of to-day is better than the hen of to-morrow. *Persian*: A sparrow in the fist is better than a crane in the air. "New brooms sweep clean." *Persian*: A new jug keeps the water cold for two days. "Charity begins at home." *Arabic*: Everyone draws the fire to his own bread (to bake). *Persian*: First self, then the dervish. "Show your colours." *Persian*: If you are a hen lay an egg; if a cock crow.

The chairman in proposing a vote of thanks for the paper, which was seconded by Dr. Pinkerton and unanimously carried, observed that the Society is much indebted to Mr. Rehatsek for his series of papers on Arabic and Persian literature. Not always in the time of the first two secretaries had its journal so often been supplied with papers on subjects in those languages.

Mr. Wood, the secretary, explained that Mr. Doughty, who was with them to-day as a visitor, is an English gentleman who recently returned from a journey in the interior of Arabia, where he has visited places, more especially in north-western and central Arabia, where very few or no other Europeans have penetrated. Several of the ruins and inscriptions he has met with appear to present considerable antiquarian interest. After Mr. Doughty has paid a short visit to Poona it is hoped he will favour the Society with some descriptions of his tour.

Thanks being voted to the donors of books, pamphlets, &c., presented to the Society, the meeting separated.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE TURKISH CIRCULAR REGARDING THE DEMANDS OF GREECE.

THE text of the Turkish circular despatch on Greek demands has been published. The despatch, which is dated Constantinople, August 8, 1878, and signed by Safvet Pasha, declares at the outset, "in the most formal manner," that neither the Sultan nor his Government ever had to deliberate on such a project as the proposed constitution of the Greek Frontier, and that it was for the first time called on to consider it when the project came to light within the Congress. The Porte knows that the Cabinet of Athens endeavours to prove that it was owing to the counsels and assurances of some of the Great powers that it abstained during a long lapse of time from any act of aggression against the States of Sultan, and it thus hopes to show that these Powers, who paralyzed by their pacific influence the action of Greece, are now its debtors, and loyally bound to support the Hellenic claims. The despatch proceeds:—

"It is not for the Imperial Government to investigate the value and weight of the counsels given to Greece for the last two years by the Western Powers; but it has a right to affirm that if Greece maintained an expectant attitude, and abstained from any act of direct hostility towards Turkey during some time, it was out merely through regard for the counsels and promises of certain European Powers, but also and especially by reason of the constant defeat of all its measures for getting itself guaranteed against the results of its enterprise. To convince any one of this it will be sufficient to remember the language held in M. Delyannis, ex-Minister of his Majesty King George, to justify his Ministry from the reproach of inaction. Let us now examine the demand formulated by M. Delyannis before the Berlin Congress. That demand consists in the annexation pure and simple of Epirus, Thessaly, and the Isle of Crete to the Kingdom of Greece, and is justified according to the Hellenic Ministry by arguments and considerations which may be thus summed up:—Greece aspires to unite under the same Government all the countries inhabited by population of Greek origin; but she acknowledges the necessity for the present of limiting her desires to the annexation of Candia and the provinces bordering on the Kingdom, in order to respond to the desires of the country. Turkey herself would gain in security, and the relations of neighbourliness which would be established between the two countries would run no further risk of being disturbed. The rejection of the wishes of Greece would inevitably lead to general complications in the three countries, in which the Hellenic people would be led to take part, whatever the efforts of its rulers to prevent it."

The despatch proceeds to shows, *inter alia*, that there has never been a genuine movement in Crete for separation from Turkey. In 1867 "the Island itself did not rise in insurrection, but experienced a veritable Greek invasion. On the very day the invasion ceased—that is to say, when the insurrection found nothing more to nourish it from without—the island was pacified as if by witchery." It is in like manner contended "that the inhabitants of Epirus and Thessaly have always lived peaceably, and willingly submitted themselves to the Ottoman authorities, that they have never taken up arms to make good suppositious claims, that they have sometimes endured, but never invoked, the intervention of a neighbouring country, and that, in fact, if rendered secure from the enterprises set afoot by that neighbour, they would continue to live happily and prosperously under the laws of the Ottoman Empire. It was, therefore, not in the name of these provinces, the annexation of which he demanded, that M. Delyannis was entitled to speak at the table of the Congress." As to the argument that the annexation demanded would complete the happiness of Greece, Safvet Pasha says:—

"We are not qualified to deal with this question; it is for the Powers, more disinterested than we, and who have studied the history of Greece since its creation, to determine whether an addition of territory would result in procuring for her peace inside and outside her bounds, with stability of institutions and government. We must confine ourselves to pointing out that political honesty will not permit the dismemberment of one nation to the advantage of another for the simple reason that the latter would thus be rendered happier. The last great argument of M. Delyannis was based on the assertion, loudly proclaimed, that by giving Epirus and Thessaly to Greece, Europe would close for ever the era of struggles and conflicts between that kingdom and the Ottoman Empire, and consolidate its work of peace. Why should M. Delyannis have taken pains to deprive this argument of all credibility and force by letting it be understood at the very outset in the written communication made by him to the Congress that the real and only wishes of the Hellenic Government are and always have been to unite under the same sway all countries inhabited by Greeks, and that if Greece confined herself for the moment merely to demanding the annexation of a few provinces, it was out of regard to the firm resolution of Europe to establish peace in the East without too much shaking the existing state of thing? In view of such a statement, which opens out the seductive prospect of a lasting peace between the two States, is it not clear that if in a few months, perhaps, Greece deems the hour arrived to make a new manifestation in favour of supposititious national claims, the same causes would produce the same effects, and what then would become of that peace which promised to be perpetual, but which lasted no longer than was strictly necessary to hatch fresh enterprises against the law of nations? Would Europe, called upon to pronounce upon this new conflict, imperilling afresh the peace of the East and the feelings of harmony among the Great Powers, again determine to sacrifice the rights of lawful ownership to the covetousness of an ambitious neighbour, or would she hesitate to do an act repugnant doubtless to her honour?"

The despatch concludes with an expression of confidence that the European Powers, duly enlightened on the subject, will "lasten to bring home to the Cabinet of Athens counsels of rectitude and prudence, calculated to turn it from an enterprise equally unjust and impolitic. In any case Europe will never seek to follow Greece along this dangerous path, and thus run the risk of jeopardizing its work of peace."

It is stated from Constantinople that the Porte has not yet received any reply to the circular, which has been communicated to the Powers. The

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